# SCHOOL QUESTION UP AGAIN.

SHOULD STATE FURNISH HIGHER EDUCATION FREE?

High Schools and State Supported Colleges an Imposition on the Poor, Says Paul Fuller to New Rachelle People's Forum-Mr. Byrne Opposes Him.

The People's Forum at New Rochelle listened for two hours yesterday while Paul Fuller and James Byrne of the New York bar exchanged swings and cross counters on the subject of State supported higher education. Paul Fuller was against the proposition. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was to have been his opponent, but Mr. Butler fell sick at the last moment and Mr. Byrne was substituted.

Superintendent of Schools Maxwell pre sided and stated the question: "Should free education by the State end with the grammar school?"

"The high school," he said, "is distinctly an American institution. The development of these schools in this country has been extraordinary. In 1860 there were but 44 in the whole country, in 1900 there were 6,005. In the Western States this question would involve the State universities. Here in the East it involves only the high school."

Mr. Fuller said in part: "What right have you and I to accept State dictation in the matter of education? It is the part of the State to do only those things which are necessary to the preservation and proper condition of the State. Now, to keep up democratic standards, the State must support education up to a certain point in order to insure a certain standard of intelligence in each citizen. Elementary education is the limit of what the State is justified in exacting for its own safety and perpetuity.

"One trouble with high schools is that you don't know where you're going to stop. As in anything else, when you get on an incline down you go-and end up with the State-supported university.

"The elementary schools carry the children through seven or eight years of thorough education. Isn't that enough to satisfy the requirements of a wise and liberal State? The rise of State-supported high schools has been alarmingly wide and

"Individuality is the highest ideal of any well ordered Government. When the requirements of the State are satisfied, you should be allowed to watch your child, mould him in your own way. When Napoleon organized his empire he founded just such schools, because he wanted decile such schools, because he wanted docile subjects. His system of cast-iron schools pass that body. Gov. Hoch opposes so has killed individuality in the French large an appropriation. people. That's why their colonial system

On the ground of expediency, Mr. Fuller maintained that the high school imposed | that "hanging is not too good for Rockea needless burden of taxation on the poor, feller and his buzzards," is frequently who can rarely afford to maintain their heard from oil producers. Meetings of children in idleness after the age of 14. citizens are being held to-day all over the The middle class educate their children at schools for which all taxpayers pay and which the poor do not use. Only 31/2 per dard and urging the Legislature to pass the cent of the school children of New York are bill. A dozen preachers to-day besought in high school. These schools in New York their flocks to stand for their rights and enroll only 20,000 pupils. They have 858 help throttle this giant monopoly. teachers, and last year graduated only

"And as for the argument that the high school brings out submerged genius," He said:
said Mr. Fuller, "I answer no, sir! Did "After a little the people of the country inglorious Miltons to-day. If there's a people, not forgetting to include in the gen-

"The educational system of Europe sets an impossible barrier between the lower and the ruling classes. The butcher's son in England finds that his board school does not lead to Oxford and Cambridge. There was that same line of demarcation in this country, a survival of the Colonial class system, clear up to the civil war. The high school was needed to finish the work of democracy.

"I go the whole game. I'm for free State universities. It is of the greatest importance to the diffusion of sound views of government that we should have places where men may be educated in sound economics, sound history, sound reasoning, in order that the State may not be wrecked by the wild, theories of intelligent but uneducated men. It is safe to give a boy just as much learning as he can absorb. It is well that every one should learn to read, but if you educate people just to read, the style of literature that will be popular will not be encouraging to the future of the State."

After showing the great number of poor men's sons who attend the big free universities, Mr. Byrne went on to prophesy a big social and economic crisis in the twentieth century.

"And in that time," he said, "we will

tieth century.

"And in that time," he said, "we will want a race of enlightened leaders. Under them there will be no Terror and no Res-

children need religious education according to the religious ideas of their parents, and they can't get it in State supported high schools and universities.

Mr. Maxwell in closing the debate said that the majority of high school students are women, and that women as teachers and mothers are powerful agents in spreading education through the masses. Then ing education through the masses. Then he threw the debate open to the house.

An old man rose up in the rear of the auditorium and said in a firm voice:

"Mr. Byrne, what do you think of the

#### YARN FACTORY BURNED OUT. Early Morning Blaze in Mott Street Draws Great Crowds.

The six story brick factory building at 94-98 Mott street, occupied by Bernhard Ulmann & Co., yarn and worsted manufacturers, was wrecked by a fire early yesterday morning. Chief Croker ordered the tenement houses which flanked the burning building emptied. After the flames had been driven from the front they made a spectacular show at the rear, which was seen on the Bowery and attracted great crowds. The damage was \$10,000 on the building and \$25,000 on the stock and machinery.

## Germania Life Statement.

The Germania Life Insurance Company of New York publishes its statement for 1904 to-day. It has now advanced into the ranks of the companies whose outstanding insurance exceeds \$100,000,000. Nearly \$6,000,000 was added to insurance in force, which now amounts to \$104,359,435. The accumulation of assets is \$34,104,782.39, with a surplus on the legal basis of the State of New York of \$4,744,717.03. The income

# The Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York

CORNELIUS DOREMUS, President. ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st. 1904.

INCOME DURING 1904. Premiums \$4,479 Interest and Rents 1,529		DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1904 Claims by Death, Matured Endowments, Annuities, Dividends and Surrenders. Expenses, including Taxes, Fees, Commissions, Salaries, etc	1904. nts, 5 \$3,028,513.35 mis- 1,371,299.47 for	
Total	\$6,001,182.43	Total	\$6,001,182.43	
onds and Mortgages on Real Estatetate, City and Railroad Bondseal Estate ownedash on hand and in banksoans on Policiesterest and Rents due and accruedremiums deferred and in course of transmission, net	10,211,641.92 3,111,069.37 811,699.01	Reserve Fund as per certificate of New York Insurance Department Reserve Fund for extra risks, surrender values, etc Death Losses reported, awaiting proofs, etc Unpaid Dividends of 1904 due to policyholders Guarantee and Dividend Funds	\$29,035,049.00 143,313.40 129,618.61 52,084.35 4,744,717.03	
Total	\$34,104,782.39 Legal Standard	Total	\$34,104,782.39	

\$50,241,848.96 Payments to Policyholders since organization..... Paid-for Insurance in force. \$104,369,435.00 HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-Pres. MAX A. WESENDONCK, 2d Vice-Pres. JOHN FUHRER, Actuary. CARL HEYE, Secretary. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

FREDERIC S. DOREMUS, GENERAL MANAGER METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT, 20 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY,

to whom, or to the City Department, Rooms 24, 25, capable and trustworthy agents will do well to apply

# KANSAS IS EXCITED AGAIN.

WANTS TO "HANG ROCKEFELLER AND HIS BUZZARDS."

Bill to Erect a State Oil Refinery Is to Come Up To-morrow, and the People Are Saying Things-Even the Preachers

Talked For the Cause in Their Pulpits. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—The battle against the Standard Oil Company will begin here this week before the Kansas Legislature. The battle will be over the passage of a State Oil Refinery bill carrying an appro-

priation of \$400,000. declares this socialistic measure will never

Wild talk is heard in the hotel lobbies, tar and feathers have been suggested for Standard Oil lobbyists and the statement oil belt, where petitions are signed and

Thomas Benton Murdock, who stands close to the State administration, fired the

Thomas Edison have a high school education? Did Lincoln? There are no mute, and other kinds of buzzards who rob the poor child in this country who is worthy of anything, he'll get it."

Mr. Fuller concluded by assuring his audience that he is not out of sympathy

audience that he is not out of sympathy

with the objects of higher education.

Said Mr. Byrne:

You'll notice that the objection to high schools never comes from the working class. It comes from the working odo, who send their children to private schools and then complain that they are taxed for an institution from which they derive no benefit. There is never any or modest, private citizens like myself derive no benefit. There is never any danger that a tax will fall too heavily on will have to move out. Everything we eat, everything we drink is either con-"The educational system of Europe sets trolled by a trust or is adulterated. Con gress will do nothing, so it is time for the people to begin to get ready to do some-

> Murdock's further suggestion of tar and feathers for the Standard Oil lobbyists was warmly received.

## BRUCE PRAISES POLICE.

New York Has the Best Department of Any Large City. Says the Lieut.-Governor. "In New York we have the best Police Department for the protection of life and property of all the large cities of the world," Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce declared in an address before the Washington Heights Branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday. Mr. Bruce went on to admit that there are defects in the department and that it isn't

"There must be steady improvement." he said, "not only in the Police Department, but in all other departments of the govern-

Mr. Bruce paid a warm tribute to the work of the Y. M. C. A. He was preceded by William H. Sage, chairman of the Harlem Branch, who did not let the police down as easily as did the Lieutenant-Governor.

## BISHOP TO COLORED FOLK.

Dr. Potter Preaches to the Congregation in St. David's Crypt.

Bishop Potter preached the sermon the crypt of St. David's Church in East 160th street yesterday morning. The occasion was the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the church's founding.

St. David's is the centre of an unusual As it lacked only twenty minutes to train time. Mr. Byrne sidestepped the question, and Mr. Maxwell tactfully closed the car porters who leave their homes here to car porters who leave their homes here to travel all over the country. Many negro seamen of the better sort also have their homes in this neighborhood. The pastor, the Rev. E. G. Clifton, was born in St. Kitts, British West Indies, and followed the sea for several years before entering the ministry. His congregation is large and intelligent, and the services, led by a good

vested choir are reverent and spirited."

Bishop Potter took for his text St. Luke vii., 19. "Art thou He that should come or look we for another?" He said that John the Baptist, like many reformers of the present day, thought that all that was necessary to reform the world was to preach pungent sermons to it. But Christ, while pleading no less earnestly that men should lead better lives, taught that they could improve their way of living only by dwelling together with brotherly kindness and forgiveness. Christ's message was that all men were brethren and only through mutual helpfulness and mutual tolerance could men attain better vested choir are reverent and spirited mutual tolerance could men attain better things.

The Rev. R. S. Dawson to Leave Brooklyn. The Rev. Roland S. Dawson, for fourteen years pastor of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, announced yesterday to his congregation that he had of New York of \$4,744,717.03. The income of the company from premiums and interest reached \$6,001,182.43 last year, a gain on the previous year of \$344,788.67. From this there was saved the sum of \$1,601,369.61 over and above all disbursements, and this was added to the reserve for the future protection of policyholders. The Germania has issued a large number of policies in European countries. decided to accept the call to become the

# (FF) FLINTS FINE FURNITURE (FF) "FLINT QUALITY"

# CLEARANCE SALE 1/3 PRICE REDUCTIONS

Discontinued Patterns and Incomplete Suites

Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture.

On discontinued designs and incomplete suites of Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture, we have made 1/3 Price Reductions during this second week of the Clearance Sale.

The Furniture is all built "Flint Quality" of the highest grade materials throughout.

#### **EXAMPLES OF REDUCTIONS**

Mahogany Music Cabinet R	educed from	\$240 to	\$160	
Gold 3-piece Suite		239 "	159	
Mahogany and Gold 3-piece Suite		235 "	157	
Walnut 3-piece Suite		216 "	144	
White Mahogany and Gold Cabinet (Curio)		185 -	123	
Gold Pedestal		155 "	103	
Mahogany 3-piece Suite		115 "	77	
" Piano Bench		55 "	37	
Gold Music Cabinet		55 **	37	
Mahogany Pedestal		45 **	30	
Vernis-Martin Parlor Cabinet		41 "	27	
Gold Screen		35 "	23	
Mahogany Piano Bench		26 "	17	
Mahogany Music Cabinet		20 "	13	

Corresponding Price Reductions have been made in numerous individual pieces and suites for Library, Bed Room and Dining Room and there are a number of upholstered lounging chairs, Davenports, settles and divans also reduced 1/3 in price.

# GEO C FLINT CO

WEST 23d STREET

HELPING OTHERS.

Talks on the Preventive, Constructive Sides of Organized Charity.

A series of addresses on social service was delivered before the Ethical Culture Society in Carnegie Hall vesterday morning by experts in organized charity. The first address was given by Alexander Johnson, director of the New York School of Philanthropy, whose subject was the ethical principles underlying charity. He said in reply to the charge that charity fosters the unfit and teaches them to multiply, that if physical welfare alone were the end of charity it should have ceased to exist in the days of the ancient Greeks. Without charity the world would grow cruel, hard hearted and callous. Material

relief was charity's limitation. "Suppose Mr. Carnegie should turn from his harmless method of ridding himself of his riches," said Mr. Johnson, "and with Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and other giants of finance should devote a sum yielding millions a year to relieving all distress? That sort of charity would end in disaster and only encourage the idle. It is not money, although charity must care for the sick and infirm. The ultimate end must be the fundamental cause, the mind, if distress is to be relieved."

Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society spoke of "preventive charity" and its results:

zation Society spoke of "preventive charity" and its results:

"It sntaches the children from sweatshops, destroys unsanitary homes, prevents, by the use of proper appliances, the dangers of fire as far as possibile.

"Why is it," he asked, "that pulmonary tuberculosis is the king of death? Why is it that in this vast audience one person in every eight will die of tuberculosis? It is a preventive disease, and it is from this and other grievous ills that preventive philanthropy and good citizenship safeguard us."

"Constructive Charity," was the subject

guard us. "Constructive Charity," was the subject of John G. Brooks, who is prominent in charitable movements in Cambridge, Mass. "Constructive charity is the educational side," he said. "We need to learn to touch that chord of sympathy that we all possess. I have seen it result in the close friendship of a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi and a Presbyterian."

fested itself recently in different parts, of all but about \$30,000 is in hand.

this country and England. Three hundred and sixty new members, 279 of whom were converts on probation, were received into the church yesterday morning. According to the Rev. D. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of the church, this is probably the number taken into any church in this city at one time. Although the sermon and part of the regular singling were omitted the admission service occupied nearly.

three hours.

The church was crowded to its full capac-The church was crowded to its full capacity, and when the new members came forward to be received only a small part of them could get to the altar. The rest crowded in behind, filling the aisles half way back to the rear of the church. They came forward in groups of twenty-five and thirty to receive baptism. Most of them were young people, but there were among the newcomers stooping, gray headed men, so feeble that they trembled as they knelt at' the altar. Sixty-five of the number came by church letter and represented twelve denominations of faith.

"One of the remarkable things about it is," said Dr. Goodell, "that nearly half of the converts are young men. Usually there are twice as many of the other sex."

The unusual number of converts was the continued to the sex."

The unusual number of converts was the result of four weeks of continued re-vival meetings. These were begun or watch night, and from the first were at

tended so largely that on many nights there was not even standing room.

On no night were there less than five On no night were there less than five converts, and on some nights the number went as high as forty. The meetings were conducted by Dr. Goodell and his assistant, the Rev. C. Howard Taylor. Since the former came to the pastorate, last April, the church has attained a membership of 2,008, the largest in its history. Nearly 1,000 took part in the communion that followed the baptismal service.

BIGGEST MONEY RAISER.

Brick Church Collected \$236,000 Last Year, Surpassing St. Bartholomew's. The Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, raised more money last year than any other church in town. The amount was \$236,000, a sum greater by nearly \$40,000 than that raised by

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, which usually takes the palm in this respect. REVIVAL IN ONE CHURCH HERE.

Calvary Methodist Admits 279 Converts,

Largest Number in its History.

Calvary Methodist Church, at Seventh avenue and 129th street, has apparently caught the revival spirit which has manifested itself recently in different parts of lessed itself recently in different parts of all but about \$22,000 is in band.

# The Manamaker Stores

Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock

# Are You Going to Pay \$725 For FURNITURE That You Can Buy Now for \$483?

That's the question that has to be answered by every housekeeper who has any furnishing to do this Spring or Summer. You may change the figures to suit your proposed expenditure, but you can't change the FACT of the tremendously added cost of neglecting to buy during this Wanamaker February Sale.

Hundreds of people may say, "Oh, that's only advertising bosh. No store can sell good furniture that way."

We can't convince somebody up in Harlem, or even down in Washington Square, who says "Bosh," and won't come to see the furniture. But we do know what their skepticism is going to

We do know that they are going to select the same kind of furniture, or furniture not so good. for a quarter to a half more money, later on—in the best store they can go to.

We do know that there is not an unworthy piece of furniture here.

We do know that every piece of furniture in the Sale cannot be regularly sold for less than the valuation figure shown against the Sale price. We challenge anyone to discover a false or fictitious valuation mark on any piece of furniture in the Sale.

We don't expect people who don't know us, and who do know how much deception is practised elsewhere, to believe these statements without evidence. But we do believe that every housekeeper who is trying to make her home all that the money at her command can make it, owes it to the bread-winner to come to WANAMAKER's this week-today-and investigate our claims-examine and compare the furniture with that to be found in other stores. Then, even if she doesn't buy her furniture here, she will know more about furniture values, and have an immensely greater satisfaction with the purchase she makes than could possibly be the case without such precaution.

This to those who don't know us yet. To those who need no such argument, we need only say that this second week of the Sale finds all stocks replenished, and as complete as though we had not sold as much furniture as many good stores will sell in the entire month, during the four days of the Sale last week.

# The Month-Ahead Sale Of SPRING

Last year we had a tremendously large selling of Silks in February, and this year we have prepared to duplicate that famous occasion. For months we have been planning, and gathering the

silks for this offering. Today we have ready about 80,000 yards of all sorts of silks, such as will be demanded a few weeks later for Spring and Summer gowns, waists and linings.

Stepping into the market at a dull season, as we did, we were able to secure very handsome concessions from manufacturers who were not certain what their sales were going to be; and so most of the Silks in this offering are new goods, many never shown before.

Of course, on some of the lines the reductions amount to only about 10 per cent.; but there are others at 25 per cent and more below the regular prices; all of which are splendid reductions, in ace of the fact that raw silk is about 25 per cent. higher than a year ago.

The offering includes silks for evening wear, shirt-waist suits, wash silks for Southern wear, as well as silks for dresses for children and girls. The collection of silks for linings, petticoats and foundations is unusually large. The most decisive bargains of the Sale are in the staple silks rarely sold under-price.

Dressmakers will probably be more interested in this movement than women who wish to buy

for their own use. The splendid list of silks is described in detail below:

# Black Dress & Lining Silks

At 50c, worth 65c-19-inch Guaranteed At 60e, worth 750-21-inch Guaranteed

Black Taffeta Silks. At 65c, worth 85c-26-inch Guaranteed

At 65c, worth 85c-20-inch Guaranteed pure-dye Black Dress Taffeta Silks. At \$1.25, worth \$1.50-40-inch Black

Crepe de Chines in two separate and distinct weaves. At 55c, worth 75c-19-inch Black All silk Messalines.

# Novelty Shirt-waist Silks

At 550, worth 650-19-inch Imported fine Checked Taffeta and Bizck-and-White Plaid Silks.

At 65c, worth 85c and \$1-10,000 yards of 18% and 20-inch Novelty Shirtwaist Silks in black-and-white shepherd check Taffetas and Louisines, striped taffetas, figured taffetas, spot taffetas, striped Louisines; and an immense lot of regular \$1 quality 20-inch Taffetas, in brown, navy blue, and green grounds with colored

At 75c, worth \$1-20-inch Checked Shirtwaist Taffeta Silk, with Jacquard figures; very desirable.

## Foulards

At 55c, worth 75c-23 and 24-inch Printed Silk Foulards on twilled and satin grounds; every color and design desirable-spots and small neat patterns.

#### Double-width Evening Silks

At 85c, worth \$1.25-2,550 yards of 38-inch Printed Silk Gazes, on plain white and Ivory Novelty Gros de Londres. lack grounds, with twelve styles of satin and lace stripes and twenty different colored designs to select from. Desirable for evening walsts, dresses and party wear.

#### Colored Taffeta Silks Dress and Lining Qualities

At 60c, worth 75c-One hundred pieces rustling quality; in twenty-five staple mestic Pongees. and cream color.

and Ivory Taffeta Silks.

shades. At 50c, worth 75c and 85c-19-inch

sirable shades in the lot. At 85c, worth \$1.25-24-inch pure dye and-white hair-line striped Louisines.

Chiffon Dress Taffetas, in gray, tan, myrtle and two shades each of navy blue and brown-with the guarantee woven in the

# At 65c, worth \$1-20-inch Peau de At 30c, worth 40c-27-inch White Jap-

Cygnes, in white, cream, light blue and anese Wash Silks.

pink.

Plain Silks

At 65c, worth 75c-19-inch Silk Messa- Habutai Wash Silks.

## Plain Silks

At 65c, worth \$1-20-inch fine Tricot Dress Silks; evening and street shades. At 65c, worth \$1--20-inch White and

At SSe, worth \$1.25-23-inch Peau de Cygnes: an exceptional value: in white. vory, cream color; also light and dark

## Pongee Silks

At 50c, worth 75c-36-inch All-silk Doof 19-inch Lining Taffetas; fast edge; heavy At 65c, worth 85c-86-inch All-silk Do-

street and evening shades, as well as ivory . At 75c, worth \$1.25-36-inch extra heavy Domestic Pongees, in natural color and At 50c, worth 60c-Imported White black. At 850, worth \$1.25-26-inch Pongee

At 55c, worth 85c-21-inch Colored Silk Suitings, the smart and correct silk Taffeta Lining Silks, in dark and light for tailored dresses. Twenty-two shades. Rotunda and Main alsle.

At 50c, worth 65c and 75c-19-inch Colored Taffetas, in lining shades; an in- Shirtwaist Silks, in navy blue-and-white complete color-assortment, but many de- checked peau de cygnes, black-and-white Louisines and brown-and-white, navy blue-

## Wash Silks

At 35c, worth 50c-36-inch White Japanese Wash Silks.

At 25c, worth S5c-20-inch White Japaness Wash Silks.

At 33c. worth 55c-19-Inch Imported Under-Price Store, Basement.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

IF THE PEOPLE WIN IN RUSSIA The Rev. Dr. Silverman Tells of the Re-

forms for Which They Hunger. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman preached on "The Emancipation of Russia: What It Will Mean to the World and the Jew," in the Temple Emanu-El, yesterday morning.

In part he said: "We can discuss the present deplorable conditions in Russia and discern the meaning of emancipation in that country for the whole world. We cannot bring any nelp to these victims of absolutism.

help to these victims of absolutism.

"The Czar is nominally the absolute head of the nation. If he had the head, or the strength of mind and will, to dominate all things he could not control the destiny of the great empire of over one hundred and forty millions—that conglomerate mass of subjugated peoples of other countries, subdued by Russian arms and forced to live under the Russian Government.

"The present Czar happens to be lacking "The present Czar happens to be lacking in originality of method and executive ability. He is ruler only by the fiction of the grace of God. He is not ruler because of the strength of his mental or spiritual ability. Therefore bureaucracy has gained a power during his administration of the government that it never had before. The tyrunnical power it has attained is the source of all the country's evils. source of all the country's evils.

"There is no justice in all Russia. Every functionary there is open to a bribe. Every privilege has its price, and venality, knav-ery, blackmail and corruption of all kinds ery, blackmail and hold high carnival.

hold high carnival.

"This state of affairs has turned the Government of Russia into a great anarchy such as the greatest anarchist never dreamed of instituting. Every functionary there is a little potentate in his own field of administratioh. The people are merely slaves, treated as puppets by the ruling classes.

"But it is simply remarkable what is being done by the people despite the Government and its spy system. The Czar and his Ministers can't hold out much longer against the popular demand. If they do, then rebellion will come, and the scenes enacted in France during the Com-

they do, then rebellion will come, and the scenes enacted in France during the Commune will be seen in Russia.

"The people do not desire to overthrow royalty. All they desire is to destroy the tyrannical power of bureaucracy. Emancipation would mean trial by jury. It would do away with blackmail and bribery. It would mean the country ruled by the Czar and the people and not by the bureaucracy. It would mean a revision of taxation, reforms in army and navy, a more liberal It would mean a revision of taxation, reforms in army and navy, a more liberal allowance for education, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech in discussing public affairs, the removal of anarchy and repression of riots. Emancipation in Russia would mean the triumph of democracy and the overthrow of oligarchy, which under the form of bureaucracy rules with an aron and unscrupulous hand.

SCHURMAN ON THE BIBLE. He Says Educated Men No Longer Look

Upon It as an Authority on Physical Science. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 5 .- President Schurman spoke before the students of Cornell University this morning in Sage Chapel on "Christianity of To-day." He declared that educated men no longer look upon the Bible as a textbook of physical edence in Bible as a textbook of physical scalars this twentieth century as they had done during the preceding nineteenth century. He said that an educated man authority to-day appeal to the Bible as an auth on any physical subject would make himself an object of ridicule. The Bible, he
said, must be considered only as the mould
of 2,000 years ago into which were poured
the fundamental principles of religion.
"I do not think that there is a bit of history in the Bible," he said. "There may be
material for history, but no history. But material for history, but no history. But although we are thus recoiling from the old dogmatisms, I believe that no age since Christ's own needs the teachings of Jesus Christ so much as our own, and no place needs them so much as our seats of education."

Speaking of the miracles attributed to Christ in the Bible, President Schurman

"We have to-day our Christian science and faith cure. Who can say what great influence Jesus Christ might not have by natural laws over the bookes and minds of